

STN- Structure Search

4/19/06

10/536,613

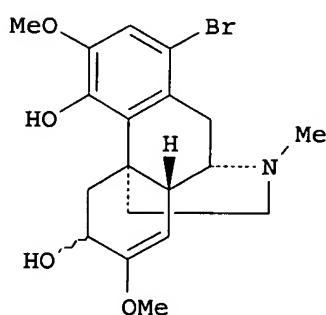
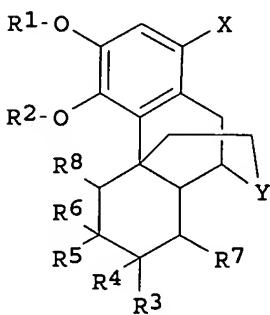
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3m (2nd)

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:467867 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:23767
 TITLE: Preparation of sinomenine compounds for the treatment of cognitive disorders
 INVENTOR(S): Qin, Guo-Wei; Tang, Xi-Can; Wang, Rui; Zhou, Tian-Xi; Lestage, Pierre; Caignard, Daniel-Henri; Renard, Pierre
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peop. Rep. China; Les Laboratoires Servier
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004048340	A1	20040610	WO 2003-EP14841	20031126
WO 2004048340	C1	20050707		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1504469	A	20040616	CN 2002-153819	20021128
CA 2507067	AA	20040610	CA 2003-2507067	20031126
AU 2003290119	A1	20040618	AU 2003-290119	20031126
EP 1565444	A1	20050824	EP 2003-782481	20031126
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003016609	A	20051011	BR 2003-16609	20031126
JP 2006509755	T2	20060323	JP 2004-554526	20031126
US 2006009480	A1	20060112	US 2005-536613	20050525
NO 2005003139	A	20050627	NO 2005-3139	20050627
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2002-153819	A 20021128
			WO 2003-EP14841	W 20031126

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:23767
 GI



AB Sinomenine and compds. thereof of formula I [Y = (substituted) N, (substituted) N-oxide, disubstituted N+ halide; X = halo; R1 = alkyl; R2 = H, acyl; R3 = OH, alkoxy; R4, R7 = H; R4R7 = bond; R3R4 = oxo, (substituted) N; R5, R8 = H, R5R8 = bond; R6 = OH, acyl, etc.] are prepared. The compds. are useful in the treatment of cognitive disorders. Pharmaceutical compns. containing I are described. Thus, II was prepared from sinomenine, and showed a difference of -36 s at a dose of 20 mg/kg in social recognition in the Wistar rat.

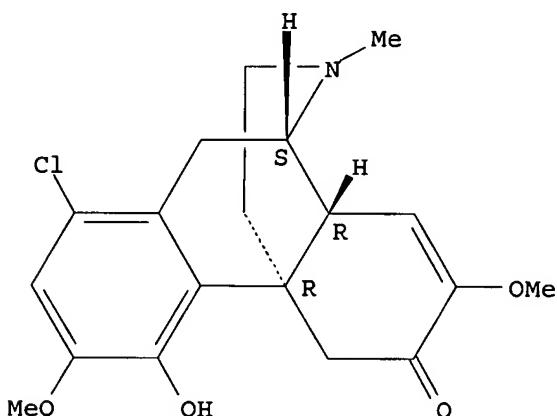
IT 700361-94-0P 700362-01-2P 700362-03-4P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of sinomenine compds. for the treatment of cognitive disorders)

RN 700361-94-0 CAPPLUS

CN Morphinan-6-one, 1-chloro-7,8-didehydro-4-hydroxy-3,7-dimethoxy-17-methyl-, (9 α ,13 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

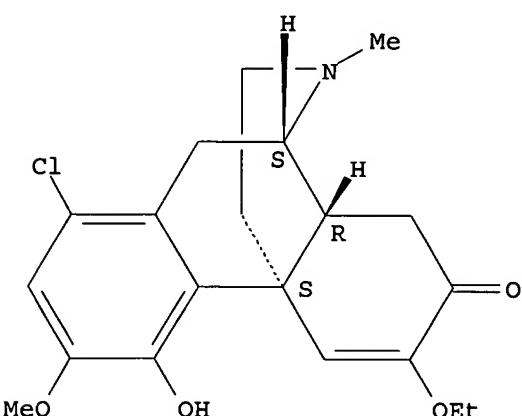
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 700362-01-2 CAPPLUS

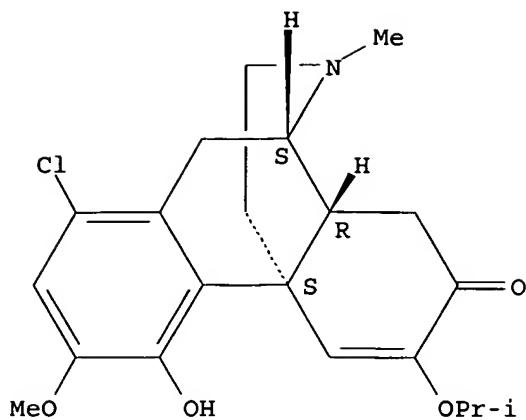
CN Morphinan-7-one, 1-chloro-5,6-didehydro-6-ethoxy-4-hydroxy-3-methoxy-17-methyl-, (9 α ,13 α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 700362-03-4 CAPPLUS

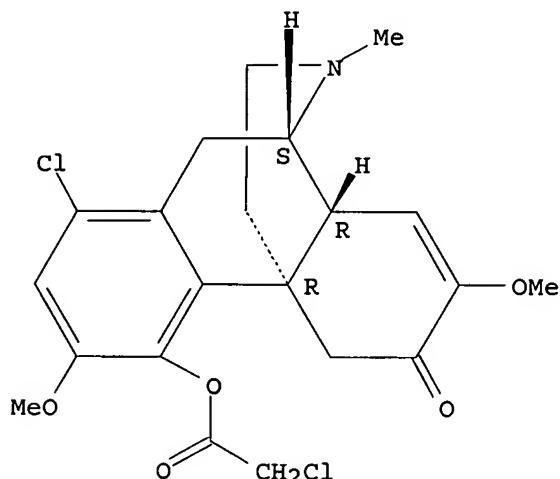
CN Morphinan-6-one, 1-bromo-7,8-didehydro-4-hydroxy-3,7-dimethoxy-17-methyl-, (9 α ,13 α ,14 β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 700362-15-8 CAPLUS

CN Morphinan-6-one, 1-chloro-4-[(chloroacetyl)oxy]-7,8-didehydro-3,7-dimethoxy-17-methyl-, (9α,13α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT:

4

THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:609063 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 89:209063

TITLE: Synthesis and antinociceptive activity of 7-methoxycodeine

AUTHOR(S): Iijima, Ikuro; Minamikawa, Junichi; Rice, Kenner C.; Jacobson, Arthur E.

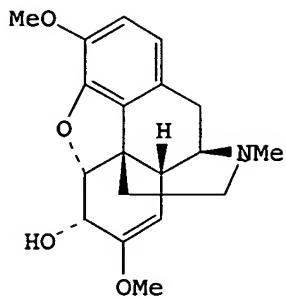
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Chem., Natl. Inst. Arthritis, Metab. Dis., Bethesda, MD, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1978), 21(12), 1320-2
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI



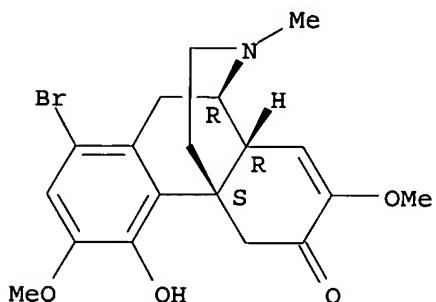
AB The title compound (I) [68160-82-7] was synthesized from (-)-1-bromosinomeninone [68170-84-3] by enol methylation, closure of the oxide bridge by treatment with Br₂, and LiAlH₄ reduction, and I was tested for antinociceptive activity. The introduction of the 7-MeO group into the C ring of codeine did not decrease its oral activity, but I was unstable in acidic media. Apparently, the oral activity of I was not due to its conversion to the acid-stable (-)-sinomeninone [2230-60-6], since the latter was orally inactive.

IT 68160-79-2P 68160-80-5P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and analgesic activity of)

RN 68160-79-2 CAPLUS

CN Morphinan-6-one, 1-bromo-7,8-didehydro-4-hydroxy-3,7-dimethoxy-17-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

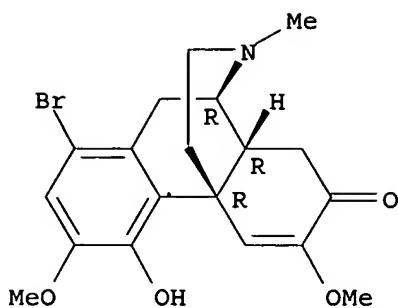
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 68160-80-5 CAPLUS

CN Morphinan-7-one, 1-bromo-5,6-didehydro-4-hydroxy-3,6-dimethoxy-17-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1934:6501 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 28:6501

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 28:832b-d

TITLE: Physiological action of (-) and (+) derivatives of morphine alkaloids

AUTHOR(S): Goto, Kakuji

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Imperial Academy (Tokyo) (1933), 9, 390-3

CODEN: PIATA8; ISSN: 0369-9846

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

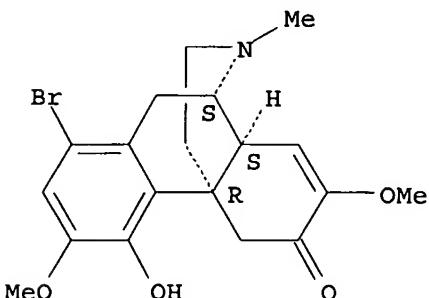
AB The physiol. actions of 6 pairs of morphine derivs. prepared from sinomenine (I) were studied. The (-) and (+) forms of dihydrocodeinone (II), dihydrotheobainone (III), β -tetrahydrodesoxycodine (V), dihydrothebainol (V), 1-bromosinomenine (VI), and α -dihydrosinomenine (VII) were tested for toxicity, tail reaction, analgesic action, convulsant action, and influence on respiration and blood pressure. The d-derivs. of I are chiefly convulsive poisons and show no tail response, analgesic action or respiratory depression. In the l-derivs. II, III and IV display all these properties, but V has no convulsant action, VI shows only weak analgesic effects and VII provokes no tail reaction although the other characteristic reactions are pos. Conclusion: These properties of morphine derivs. depend on configuration as well as constitution.

IT 847941-31-5, Sinomenine, 1-bromo-, 1-
(physiol. action of)

RN 847941-31-5 CAPLUS

CN Sinomenine, bromo- (3CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

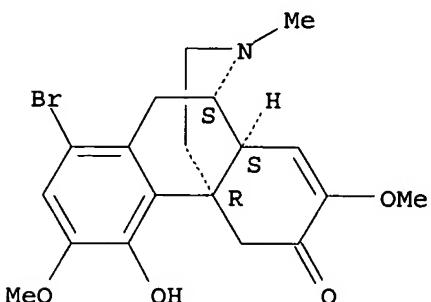


L4 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1931:8717 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 25:8717
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 25:959b-g
 TITLE: Partial syntheses in the morphine series. I
 AUTHOR(S): Schopf, Clemens; Pfeifer, Theo
 SOURCE: Ann. (1930), 483, 157-69
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
 AB Dihydrothebainone (I) (35 g.) in 300 cc. AcOH treated with 16 g. Br in 150 cc. AcOH at 15° and the residue in 200 cc. H₂O treated with 35 g. KI, gives 43.5 g. of the HI salt, m. 215° (decomposition), of 1-bromodihydrothebainone (II), m. 167°, crystals with 0.5 mol. AcOEt; HBr salt, m. 210-5° (decomposition); oxime, m. 178-80°. II also results by the reduction of 1-bromodihydrocodeinone (III), m. 205-7°, with Zn and NH₄Cl in EtOH. III is formed in 75-80% yield by treating I with 2 mols. Br and treating the residue with 7 N KOH; from II.HBr in MeOH with Br and then treating the residue with KOH (80% yield); and by bromination of dihydrocodeinone (IV) in AcOH. Reduction of III in AcOH-AcONA with Pd and H gives quant. IV. While the formation of the phenol group from the O bridge has been accomplished before, this is the first time the reverse reaction has been carried out. In the same way there was prepared 1-bromodihydrohydroxythebainone, m. 190-1°; with Br and alkali this gives 75-80% of 1-bromodihydrohydrocodeinone, m. 181-4°; catalytic reduction gives dihydrohydroxycodeinone.
 1-Bromosinomenine, m. 188-9° (Goto and Nambo, C. A. 24, 4042), with Br and alkali, give 75% of 1-bromosinomeneine, m. 213° (this is the isobromosinomenine of G. and N.).
 IT 847941-31-5, Sinomenine, 1-bromo-
 (preparation of)
 RN 847941-31-5 CAPLUS
 CN Sinomenine, bromo- (3CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1930:37406 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 24:37406
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 24:4042b-e
 TITLE: Sinomenine and disinomenine. XVI. Isobromosinomenine (or bromosinomeneine)
 AUTHOR(S): Goto, Kakuji; Nambo, Taro
 SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1930), 5, 165-9
 CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 AB cf. C. A. 24, 3512. Isobromosinomenine (I) is always produced when sinomenine-HCl (II) is brominated in HOAc or C₃H₅CO₂H. I is probably an oxidized product and the above name would be inappropriate. G. and N. wish

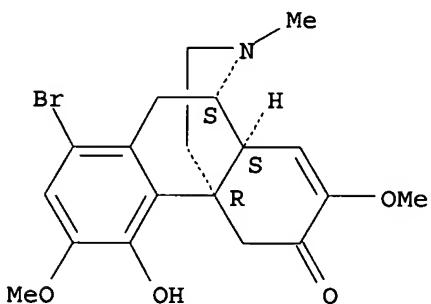
instead to call I bromosinomeneine and to substitute bromosinomeneine ketone (III) for isobromosinomeninone. II in HOAc with 1 mol. of Br gave 80% of bromosinomenine (IV), m. 153°, $[\alpha]D8 -8.87^\circ$ (CHCl3); (HCl salt (+ 3H₂O), m. 116°; HBr salt, m. 232° (from MeOH); oxime, softens 168°, decomp. 211°; methiodide, m. 80°, together with 2-20% of I. With 2 mols. of Br the above reaction gave 40% of I, m. 217° (from alc.), $[\alpha]D9 -83.03^\circ$ (CHCl); HCl salt, m. 231° (decomposition); HBr salt, m. 229°; oxime, m. 162°; oxime HCl salt, softens 236°, m. 280°; methiodide, m. 211-2°. I heated in 2 N HCl at 100° gave III, m. 198° (from CHCl3), $[\alpha]D9, 119.89^\circ$; dioxime, m. 173.5° (decomposition); dioxime HCl salt, softens 208°, m. 195° (decomposition). When the bromination mixture containing IV was allowed to stand several weeks, IV was converted into sinomeninone, m. 227°; oxime, m. 189°; methiodide, m. 246°. From such reactions were isolated varying amts. of sinomenine hydrate, m. 157° (from alc.); $[\alpha]D7 41.85$; oxime, m. 231°; methiodide, m. 192-5° (decomposition) (the previously published value, 264°, was an error).

IT 847941-31-5, Sinomenine, bromo-
(and derivs.)

RN 847941-31-5 CAPLUS

CN Sinomenine, bromo- (3CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1930:32896 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 24:32896

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 24:3512q-i, 3513a

TITLE: Sinomenine and disinomenine. XV. Reduction of bromosinomenine with nascent hydrogen

AUTHOR(S): Goto, Kakuiji; Inaba, Reikichi

SOURCE: Nippon Kagaku Kaishi (1921-47)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. C. A. 24, 1385. The reduction of bromosinomenine (I) was studied by various methods and the results were compared with the previously published results on the reduction of sinomenine. The 2 compds. reacted in the same way with different reducing agents. I was reduced in 2% NaOH with Na-Hg. After 72 hrs. the H₂O solution was saturated with CO₂, the precipitate

dissolved in CHCl₃, evaporated and acetone added, precipitating 34.3% of granular

1,1'-dibromo-bis-8,8'-desmethoxydihydro-sinomenine (II), m. 227°, darkens 274° (from acetone). $[\alpha]_D^{25} 19.02^\circ$ (alc.).

darkens 274° (from acetone), $[\alpha]_{D}^{25} 19.02^{\circ}$ (a.c.); oxime, m. 237° (decomposition); methiodide, m. 253-5°. It was

also prepared by the bromination of bis-8,8'-desmethoxydihydroxydinosinomenine.

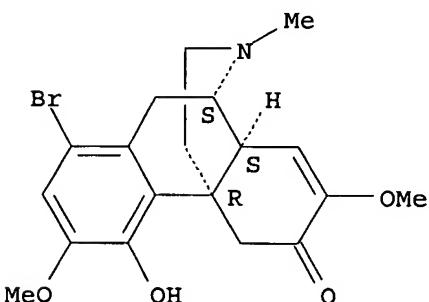
Bromodihydrosinomenine similarly reduced gave 35% of 1-bromodesmethoxysinomenine (III), m. 119° (from acetone), $[\alpha]_{D13}$ 57.57° (alc.); oxime, m. 263°; methiodide, m. 127° (decomposition), sinters 119°. III was also prepared by the bromination of desmethoxydihydrosinomenine. I.HBr was reduced with Zn-Hg and HCl on the steam bath, with periodic addition of HCl (fuming), yielding 30% of bromodesmethoxydesoxodihydrosinomenine (IV), m. 127° (from acetone), $[\alpha]_{D12}$ 40.44° (alc.); methiodide, m. 253-5°. IV was also prepared by the bromination of desmethoxydesoxodihydrosinomenine. β -Tetrahydrodesoxocodeine, m. 149°, was brominated in HOAc, yielding 50% of the Br derivative (C₁₈H₂₄BrNO₂), m. 127° $[\alpha]_{D13}$ -39.52° (alc.). This and IV were mixed in alc. and evaporated, yielding a solid, m. 122° (decomposition), sinters 119°, optically active in alc. I reduced with ZnHCl gave bromodihydrosinomenine, m. 236°.

IT 847941-31-5, Sinomenine, bromo-
(reduction of)

RN 847941-31-5 CAPLUS

CN Sinomenine, bromo- (3CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1930:32895 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 24:32895

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 24:3512g-i,3513a

TITLE: Sinomenine and disinomenine. XV. Reduction of bromosinomenine with nascent hydrogen

AUTHOR(S): Goto, Kakuji; Inaba, Reikichi

SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1930), 5, 93-8

CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C. A. 24, 1385. The reduction of bromosinomenine (I) was studied by various methods and the results were compared with the previously published results on the reduction of sinomenine. The 2 compds. reacted in the same way with different reducing agents. I was reduced in 2% NaOH with Na-Hg. After 72 hrs. the H₂O solution was saturated with CO₂, the precipitate

dissolved in CHCl₃, evaporated and acetone added, precipitating 34.3% of granular

1,1'-dibromo-bis-8,8'-desmethoxydihydrosinomenine (II), m. 227°, darkens 274° (from acetone), $[\alpha]_{D13}$ 19.02° (alc.); oxime, m. 237° (decomposition); methiodide, m. 253-5°. II was also prepared by the bromination of bis-8,8'-desmethoxydihydrosinomenine. Bromodihydrosinomenine similarly reduced gave 35% of 1-bromodesmethoxysinomenine (III), m. 119° (from acetone), $[\alpha]_{D13}$ 57.57° (alc.); oxime, m. 263°; methiodide, m.

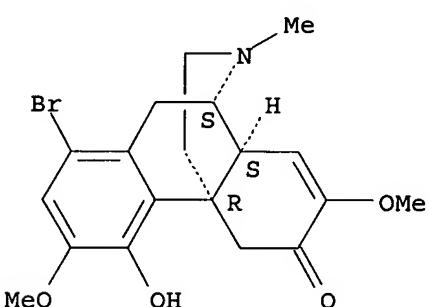
127° (decomposition), sinters 119°. III was also prepared by the bromination of desmethoxydihydrosinomenine. I.HBr was reduced with Zn-Hg and HCl on the steam bath, with periodic addition of HCl (fuming), yielding 30% of bromodesmethoxydesoxodihydrosinomenine (IV), m. 127° (from acetone), $[\alpha]_{D12}$ 40.44° (alc.); methiodide, m. 253-5°. IV was also prepared by the bromination of desmethoxydesoxodihydrosinomenine. β -Tetrahydrodesoxocodeine, m. 149°, was brominated in HOAc, yielding 50% of the Br derivative (C₁₈H₂₄BrNO₂), m. 127° $[\alpha]_{D13}$ -39.52° (alc.). This and IV were mixed in alc. and evaporated, yielding a solid, m. 122° (decomposition), sinters 119°, optically active in alc. I reduced with ZnHCl gave bromodihydrosinomenine, m. 236°.

IT 847941-31-5, Sinomenine, bromo-
(reduction of)

RN 847941-31-5 CAPLUS

CN Sinomenine, bromo- (3CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1930:5312 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 24:5312

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 24:620i,621a

TITLE: Sinomenine and disinomenine. XIII. The reduction of bromosinomenine

AUTHOR(S): Goto, Kakuji; Nakamura, Teruko

SOURCE: Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Japan (1929), 4, 195-8

CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

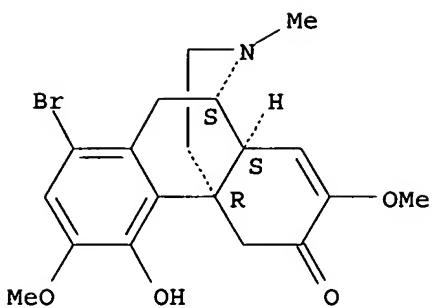
AB The bromination of sinomenine in AcOH leads to the formation of 2 isomeric bromosinomenines. Expts. on the oxidation, reduction and diazo reactions with these 2 compds. leads to the opinion that the Br atom in both the products is in the (1) position opposite the free OH group in the phenanthrene nucleus and it is assumed that the 3rd benzene ring of the phenanthrene nucleus has undergone some change in the case of isobromosinomenine.

IT 847941-31-5, Sinomenine, bromo-
(reduction of)

RN 847941-31-5 CAPLUS

CN Sinomenine, bromo- (3CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1929:31293 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 23:31293

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 23:3709d-i,3710a-e

TITLE: Constitution of sinomenine

AUTHOR(S): Kondo, Heizaburo; Ochiai, Eiji

SOURCE: Ann. (1929), 470, 224-54

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB cf. J. Pharm. Society Japan Number 497, 503, 538; C. A. 22, 964-5, 4531.

Sinomenine (I) is the principal alkaloid of the root of *Sinomenium acutum*, Rehd. et Wils., found in South Japan. I, liberated from the HCl salt with Na_2CO_3 and crystallized from C_6H_6 , m. 161° , then solidifies and again m. 182° ; the higher melting form is also obtained by adding NH_4OH to the aqueous solution of the HCl salt; on standing it reverts to the lower melting

form; analysis and mol. weight indicate the formula $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_4$; $[\alpha]_{26}D -70.76^\circ$ (0.2120 g. in 10 cc. EtOH); HCl salt, decomp. 231° , $[\alpha]_{17}D -6.89^\circ$ (4.1812 g. in 100 cc. H_2O), crystals with $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; chloroaurate, amorphous; methiodide, m. 251° ; Bz derivative, by heating I and Bz_2O 4 hrs. at 100° , m. 225° , $[\alpha]_{26}D -3.37^\circ$ (0.3075 g. in 10 cc. EtOH) (chloroaurate); Me derivative, from I and CH_2N_2 , m. 175° (HCl salt, m. 252° ; semicarbazone, decomp. $250-2^\circ$); oxime, m. 254° (decomposition); semicarbazone, decomp. 264° . Catalytic reduction of I according to Skita gives the dihydro derivative (II), m. 199° , $[\alpha]_{16}D 170.5^\circ$ (0.1756 g. in 15 cc. EtOH); semicarbazone, decomp. 207° . I.HCl and Br in AcOH give 2 Br derivs., m. 138° and 205° . ClCO_2Et and KOH give the compound $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{32}\text{NO}_2\text{Cl}_1$, m. $166-83^\circ$ (decomposition), $[\alpha]_{17}D -108.4^\circ$ (0.2265 g. in 12 cc. CHCl_3). Heating I and Bz_2O 6 hrs. at $150-60^\circ$ gives the compound $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_6$, m. 206° , gives a purple-red color with concentrated H_2SO_4 and a red-brown color with hot NaOH . Zn distillation of I gives phenanthrene and Me_3N . Reduction of I with amalgamated Zn and HCl gives desoxytetrahydrosinomenine (III), m. $150-1^\circ$, crystallizing with $0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $[\alpha]_{21}D 48.20^\circ$ (0.1774 g. in 15 cc. EtOH); III salt, m. $250-1^\circ$; methiodide, m. 265° ; does not react with Co reagents; III is the optical antipode of dihydrothebacodine (Speyer and Slebert, C. A. 15, 3975); a mixture of the 2, crystallized from Me_2CO , is optically inactive. III.Mel and KOH, heated until a brown oil seps., gives des-N-methyl desoxytetrahydrosinomenine (IV), m. 140° , $[\alpha]_{21}D -41.59^\circ$ (0.1635 g. in 20 cc. MeOH); methiodide, hygroscopic; transformed into the chloride and heated with KOH, there results the compound V, pale yellow, m. 93° , $[\alpha]_{17}D -181.6^\circ$ (0.1564 g. in 20 cc. EtOH) and Me_2N V is stable toward cold KMnO_4 but on boiling a compound, m. 115° , is obtained; V is not changed by boiling with Ac_2O for 15 mins. Reduction of II with $\text{Na}-\text{Hg}$ gives the compound $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$, m. $92-105^\circ$ (decomposition), $[\alpha]_{20}D$

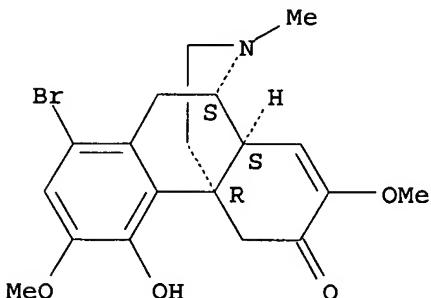
32.02 (0.1374 g. in 20 cc. EtOH); methiodide, m. 268-72°, $[\alpha]_{29D}$ 23.9° (0.1548 g. in 20 cc. MeOH). This is des-methoxydihydrosinomeninol and is the optical antipode of the reduction product of dihydrothebainone (dihydrothebainol, m. 144°, $[\alpha]_{25D}$ -46.2°; methiodide, m. 278° (decomposition), $[\alpha]_{29D}$ -24.25°), since a mixture of the 2 is optically inactive. Reduction of I with NaHg gives the amorphous base, C₁₄H₂₅NO₂, m. 180°, $[\alpha]_{27D}$ -11.24° (0.1424 g. in 20 cc. EtOH). Heating 9 g. Na homoveratrumate and 9 g. o-nitroveratrumic aldehyde in 50 cc. Ac₂O 50 hrs. at 110-20° gives α -3,4-dimethoxyphenyl-2-nitro-3',4'-dimethoxycinnamic acid, yellow, m. 191-2°; reduction with FeSO₄ and NH₄OH gives the 2-amino derivative, yellow, m. 146°; the diazo compound gives a mixture of 3,4,5,6-tetramethoxyphenanthrene-9-carboxylic acid (VI), m. 234°, and the 3,4,6,7-tetra-MeO derivative, m. 210°. The latter, heated with AcOH 20 hrs. at 250-60°, gives 3,4,6,7-tetramethoxyphenanthrene, m. 124-5°, identical with dimethyldisomenol (cf. Goto, J. Agr. Chemical Society Japan 2, Number 17). α -3',4'-Dimethoxy-6'-bromo-2-nitro-3,4-dimethoxycinnamic acid, yellow, m. 216°; 2-NH₂ derivative, yellow, m. 187°; 8-bromo-3,4,5,6-tetramethoxyphenanthrene-9-carboxylic acid, m. 187-8° (decomposition); reduction gives VI. Catalytic reduction of thebainone with Pd gives β -dihydrothebainone, m. 76°, $[\alpha]_{27D}$ -83.94° (0.2323 g. in 20 cc. EtOH); picrate, yellow, m. 245°; semicarbazone, m. 199-201° (decomposition). Reduction of dihydrohydroxycodeinone according to Clemmensen gives dihydrohydroxythebacidine, m. 138-9°, $[\alpha]_{25D}$ -58.15° (0.1135 g. in 20 cc. Me₂CO). 1 (5 g.) and 6.2 g. AgNO₃ in H₂O give, after 36 hrs., the nitrate, decomp. above 280° of dehydrosinomenine, m. 218-20°, $[\alpha]_{12D}$ 97.58° (0.1222 g. in 30 cc. MeOH). Catalytic reduction (Pd) gives isodihydrosinomenine, C₁₉H₂₅NO₄, decomp. 271°, $[\alpha]_{24D}$ 171.16° (0.1579 g. in 20 cc. EtOH); methiodide; oxime, m. 245-50° (decomposition). This compound also results by the action of AgNO₃ on II; a 2nd product, insol. in Me₂CO, is apparently 2C₁₉H₂₅NO₄, m. 270°, $[\alpha]_{13D}$ 113.8° (0.0914 g. in 20 cc. MeOH). Thebainone and AgNO₃ give Ψ -thebainone, C₁₉H₂₁NO₂, decomp. 227°, $[\alpha]_{16D}$ -339.5° (0.1352 g. in 20 cc. Me₃CO); semicarbazone, decomp. above 290°; dihydro derivative, m. 270° (decomposition), $[\alpha]_{26D}$ -71.77° (0.1045 g. in 20 cc. Me₂CO).

IT 847941-31-5, Sinomenine, bromo-
(isomers)

RN 847941-31-5 CAPLUS

CN Sinomenine, bromo- (3CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 21:1655h-i,1656a
 TITLE: Sinomenine and dehydrosinomenine
 AUTHOR(S): Goto, Kakaji
 SOURCE: Proc. Imp. Acad. (Japan) (1926), 2, 7-9
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

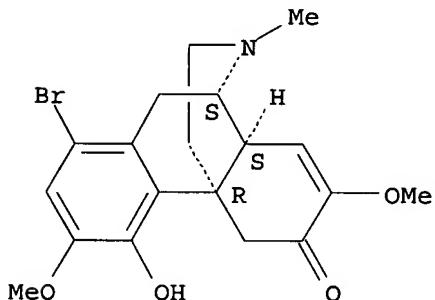
AB cf. C. A. 18, 2710, J. Agr. Chemical Society Japan 1, 3, 50, 89(1925); Kondon. Ochiai and Nakajima. C. A. 18, 442. Sinomenine (I), C₁₉H₂₃NO₄. m. 162°, [α]D₂₀ -73.92°, contains 2 MeO groups, 1 CO₂H and 1 HO; it shows the characteristic color reactions of phenols. Reduction gives hydrosinomenine, C₁₉H₂₅NO₄, m. 201°, [α]D₂₀ 193.58°; methiodide, m. 268° (decomposition); oxime, m. 211°; semicarbazone, m. 209°. I.HCl in AcOH gives 2 Br derivs., m. 153°, [α]D₂₅ -2.62°, and m. 421°, [α]D₂₅ 14.65°; only the lower melting form gives the phenolic reactions. Dehydrosinomenine, C₁₉H₂₁-NO₄, m. 245°, [α]D₂₅-149.97°, occurs in nature with I but in much smaller quantity; it is formed by oxidizing I with FeCl₃, AuCl₃, KMnO₄, etc.; HCl salt, m. above 285°; methiodide, m. 261°; oxime, m. 265° (decomposition); semicarbazone, m. above 285°. Boiled with 66% KOH for 2 hrs., I gives MeEtNH and sinomenol, C₁₀H₁₄O₄, m. 176°; it gives 2 di-Me derivs., m. 115° and 240°, 2 di-Bz derivs., m. 206° and 260° and a di-Ac derivative, m. 149°. Distillation with Zn dust gives phenanthrene. Thus I belongs to the tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids of the phenanthrene group and sinomenol is a dihydroxydimethoxyphenanthrene with the HO groups in the α-positions.

IT 847941-31-5, Sinomenine, bromo-
 (isomers)

RN 847941-31-5 CAPLUS

CN Sinomenine, bromo- (3CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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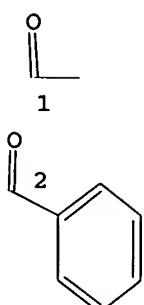
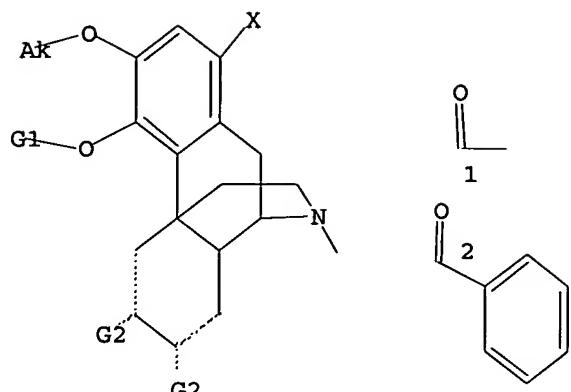
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L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



$\text{G1 H, } [\text{@1}], [\text{@2}]$

G2 O, N

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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